



FOR PRESIDENT.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR.,

OF MISSOURI.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS AT LARGE.

RUFUS P. HANNEY, of California.

ELIOT J. FRY, of New Hampshire.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1st Dist. - J. M. NOBLE, of Hamilton;

2d - GEO. W. HOOK, of Montgomery;

3d - J. J. JAMES, of New York;

4th - ISAAC S. FILLARD, of Allen;

5th - M. H. DAY, of New York;

6th - W. M. J. ALEXANDER, of Greene;

7th - JOHN A. CRAMER, of Otsego;

8th - ANDREW B. BROWN, of Sullivan;

9th - E. J. DEAN, of Lawrence;

10th - J. J. JAMES, of New York;

11th - C. POLLOCK, of Ulster;

12th - H. H. POPELTON, of Loras;

13th - J. J. JAMES, of New York;

14th - A. W. PATRICK, of Tuscarawas;

15th - S. W. WILSON, of Warren;

16th - GEO. WEIMER, of Summit;

17th - M. H. DAY, of New York.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic party in National Convention

assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence,

patriotism, discrimination and justice of the

people; standing upon the Constitution as the

foundation and limitation of the powers of the

Government, and the guaranteeing of the liberties

of the citizen, and maintaining the questions of

slavery and secession as having been settled for

all time by the war, or the voluntary

action of the Southern States in Constitutional

Conventions assembled, and never to be renewed

or reargued, and with the return of peace, de-

mand.

Second. Amnesty for all past political offences

and the regulation of the elective franchise

in the States by their citizens, and the

payment of the public debt of the

United States as soon as practicable; and that

all money drawn from the people by taxation,

except so much as is required for the necessities

of the Government economically administered,

be honestly applied to such payment; and where

the obligations of the Government do not ex-

ceed its state upon their face, or the law under

which they were issued does not provide that

they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right

and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money

of the United States. (Thunders of applause.)

Fourth. Equal taxation of every species of

property according to its real value, including

except so much as is required for the necessities

of the Government, and the guaranteeing of the

liberties of the citizen, and maintaining the

questions of slavery and secession as having been

settled for all time by the war, or the voluntary

action of the Southern States in Constitutional

Conventions assembled, and never to be renewed

or reargued, and with the return of peace, de-

mand.

Sixth. Economy in the administration of the

Government, the reduction of the standing

army and navy, the abolition of the Federal

bureaus (Great cheering) and all political

instrumentalities designed to secure negro su-

periority, simplification of the system and dis-

continuance of the impostorial modes of assess-

ing and collecting the Internal Revenue, so that

the burden of taxation may be equalized and

lessened, the credit of the Government, and the

currency made good; the repeal of all enact-

ments for enrolling the State Militia into Na-

tional forces in time of peace, and a tariff for

revenue upon foreign goods, and such other

taxation under the Internal Revenue laws as

will afford incidental protection to domestic

manufactures, and will without injury to the

revenue, impose the least burden upon, and

best promote and encourage the great industrial

interests of the country.

Seventh. Reform of abuses in the adminis-

tration, the expulsion of corrupt men from

office, the abolition of useless offices, the re-

duction of the military to the civil power, to

end, that the usurpations of Congress and the

deposition of the sword may cease.

Eighth. Equal rights and protection for na-

tionalized and native citizens at home and

abroad, the assertion of American nationality,

which shall command the respect of foreign

powers and furnish a complete and consistent

ment to people struggling for national integ-

rity, constitutional liberty and individual rights,

and the maintenance of the rights of natu-

ralized citizens against the encroachments of

the mutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign

powers to punish them for alleged crimes com-

mitted beyond their national jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms

we avow a radical party for its disregard of

price established by the Government. When

grants of the public land may be allowed nec-

essary for the encouragement of important pub-

lic improvements, the proceeds of the sale of

such lands, and not the lands themselves,

should be applied.

That the President of the United States, An-

drew Johnson, (Applause,) in extending the

power of his high office to restoring the ag-

gressions of Congress on the constitutional rights

of the States and the people, is entitled to the

gratitude of the whole American people, and on

behalf of the Democratic party, we tender him our

thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party ap-

peals to every patriot, including the conserva-

tive element, and all who desire to support the

Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting

all past differences and animosities, and stand-

ing in the present great struggle for the liberties

of the people, and to all such, whatever party

they may have heretofore belonged, we extend

the right hand of fellowship, and will all such

co-operating with us as friends and broth-

ers.

Less Than Three Weeks

Intervene between this and the State

election, which takes place on the 13th

of October. Fellow-Democrats, are

you fully prepared for the great con-

flict? If not, go to work at once and

complete your organization. There is

no time to be lost. Let every spare

moment be devoted to the success of

the "ill" cause in which you are en-

listed. It is important that the State

of Ohio should be wholly redeemed

from the rule of the Radicals, and this

can be done if every Democrat does his

whole duty. It only requires the

change of one vote in each township and

ward in the State to give to the

Democracy the victory in Ohio. We

are striving for the equality of the

States and of the people; for the Con-

stitution of Washington and Jeffers-

on and their compatriots. With these

ends secured "we will have peace."

It is a cause worthy of your every ef-

fort. Then work! Work from now till

the polls are closed on election day.

Democratic Chastity.

This was the text taken by the Hon.

N. D. Tibbals, of Akron, in his speech

made in this place on Monday night

of last week. He said, by way of

proof, that the Northern Democrats

were strenuously opposed to negro

sufrage, while the Democrats of the

South courted the favor of the blacks,

marched in processions, set upon

stands, and sang patriotic songs to-

gether. Whether this be true or false

it matters not, Mr. Tibbals shows by

the method of his argument that he

either does not understand the posi-

tion of the Democracy, or that he will

fully misrepresents it. The question

between us and the Radicals lies deeper,

and is of vastly more importance

than whether this or that person shall

vote or not. We claim that the peo-

ple of each State have the right to set-

tle that and all other questions relat-

ing to their own internal affairs for

themselves. But we of Ohio are not

guilty of the gross deception and

cheating that the Republicans are prac-

ticing, who say that the negroes shall

not vote in Ohio, but that they may

vote in South Carolina and the South-

ern States, without even asking their

consent. Sensible men who live in

glass houses never throw stones. You

promised the soldier thirteen dollars

per month in gold, and you compelled

him to take paper promises worth

from one-half to two-thirds that sum.

You promised the bondholder paper,

and now you want to pay him in gold,

thus doubly robbing and cheating the

poor soldier. But your party is never

guilty of cheating! Oh, no!

Who's Fault?

The Radical stumpers spend much

of their time in efforts to prove that

the Government Bonds cannot be

taxed, under the decision of the Su-

preme Court of the United States.

But if the Radical Congress had de-

sired to place the Bondholder on an

equality with other people, why did

they not provide in the law authoriz-

ing the issuing of bonds for taxing

them as all other property is taxed?

While the law bill was under consid-

eration, Mr. Holman, a Democratic

Representative from Indiana, moved

to add the following proviso:

"Provided, That nothing in this

act shall impair the right of the States

to tax the bonds, notes, and other ob-

ligations issued under the authority

of this act."

Which was, of course, rejected. Now

when the bonds are exempt from tax-

ation under the decisions of the Courts

and by the action of Congress, the

In the Democratic procession at

Akron on the 12th inst., was a banner

bearing the inscription:

"THE TWIN RELICS,

HORACE GREELY

AND

JEFF DAVIS."

Could anything be more appropri-

ate than that? Look at the position

of the two men in the past. Jeff Da-

vis was the great leader of the rebel-

lion while the war was in active op-

eration, and strove by ordinances of

State Conventions and State Legisla-

tures to destroy the Government be-

queathed to us by the patriotic found-

ers of the Union, and failing in this,

endeavored to accomplish the same pur-

pose by armed rebellion against the

authority of that Government. Hor-

ace Greely, on the other hand, was

then, and now is the great leader of

the "ill" Republican party of the

North, the editor of the leading or-

gan of that extensive circulation, and

reasoning and controlling to a greater

degree the sentiments of the North-

ern people than any other Journal of

the Radical party in the United States.

For a quarter of a century just pre-

ceding the great rebellion he had de-

voted all his energies to stirring up

strife and dissension between the two

sections of the country, and just on

the eve of the great conflict, had openly

justified and encouraged secession, de-

nounced coercion, and advocated the

letting of the Southern States go in

peace. It is to the efforts of Greely,

and Garrison, and Phillips and John

Brown, and Abby Kelly, and Foster

and Fred Douglass and their nume-

rous followers scattered all over the

country that the people should attrib-

ute the disaffections that sprang up

between the sections and the consequent

disasters